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May 1, 1969.

Activity Report of Cape Fear Coin Club,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.
(From January 1, 1969 through National Coin Week, April 20-26, 1969)

1. The publicity chairman makes monthly announcements of meetings-to-be in local newspaper, The Fayetteville Observer (about one column inch).
2. Publicity chairman writes account of meetings each month, business, auction, and occasional guest speaker (average six column inches).
3. The Cape Fear Coin Club had a highly successful coin show February 8, 9, 1969; interest stimulated, members gained. Fifteen new members since January 1st. Total membership 200.
4. National Coin Week, April 20-26, was observed in the following way:
 - a. The mayor of Fayetteville issued a proclamation. He voiced his support of the club and its participation and cited it as a "wholesome and educational organization that binds old and young."
 - b. There were announcements daily on four Fayetteville radio stations - WIDU, WFLB, WFNC, WFAI - 2 minutes each announcement.
 - c. Announcements throughout the week on two TV stations - WRAL, Raleigh, N. C., and WTVD, Durham, N. C. - 2 minutes each announcement.
 - d. Two club members - Bill Harris and Frank Hadley - exhibited their coins in their places of business, a Buick automobile firm and a men's store. Mrs. McMahan, publicity chairman, had exhibition in her home of her collection of Buffalo nickels.
 - e. Placards advertising the special week were exhibited in a number of stores and banks of Fayetteville.
 - f. A charming coin story was told by club member, Malcolm Fowler, at a get-together of five other club members, Donald McMahan and his wife, Margaret (publicity chairman), Dr. Albert Stewart, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McEachern, and a group of their non-numismatic friends. The speaker wore a Confederate uniform and gave an hour-long talk about a silver coin stamped at the end of the Civil War (after the Battle of Bentonville) with the owner's name (Truesdale) and its curious reappearance at a Raleigh coin auction a few years ago. It proves the truth of an old adage, "Truth is stranger than fiction."
 - g. The hostess, wife of deceased member and club organizer, Claude Rankin, exhibited some of her husband's coins.

The publicity chairman, Mrs. Margaret McMahan, writes feature articles for the daily paper frequently. Enclosed are the two she has written since January 1st. These are submitted by her on an individual basis. She wrote them because of her interest in coins and to stimulate interest in the club.

Margaret McMahan
(Mrs.) Margaret McMahan,
Corresponding Secretary, and Publicity Chairman.

Done

Coin Created Heated Controversy

2D

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1969

N. C. Village Now Famous As Seafood Dining Center

By ARNOLD KIRK
State Travel Editor

CALABASH — It's one of those places people talk about when they say, "Don't blink your eyes or you'll miss it."

You could, very easily. Its few dozen frame houses, its one beauty parlor and combination mercantile store-filling station give little hint that Calabash, Unincorporated, population 160, is one of the most famous and unique centers of seafood dining on the Atlantic coast.

For along the quarter-mile road which leads through the town proper, if it can be called that, down to the rickety fishing docks along Calabash Creek, are no less than a dozen seafood restaurants which serve more than a quarter million people during the peak travel months of summer.

Except for the fact that its

restaurants serve incredibly delicious seafood dinners, Calabash's growing prominence as a mecca for seafood connoisseurs is something of a phenomenon. At best, its location in lower Brunswick County—its nearest neighbor a small farming community named Grissetown—could be described as remote. None of the restaurants advertise to any great extent, and there are no billboards or other such signs to capture the attention of motorists on nearby U.S. Highway 17.

Its restaurants are not owned by a syndicate, but rather individually by local residents, mostly descendants of seafaring men who settled there in the mid-19th Century.

But there is a certain quality about the place—perhaps it's the very nearness of the sea—that gives most travelers cause to rejoice. There are no crowded streets here, no policeman's whistle shrilling above the din of the rush-hour. In fact, the town has only one stop sign (no light) and even the names of the streets are unknown except to those who live there.

In late afternoon, when ocean breezes always seem to calm, cooking smell from a dozen kitchens cling to the stillness and stir the appetite. It is then that the invasion of Calabash begins.

They come dressed in business suits and blue jeans, driving pickup trucks and Cadillacs. They come from as nearby as Southport and Myrtle Beach, just across the state line in South Carolina, to as far away as Maine and California.

They sit in ladder-back chairs and rest their elbows on vinyl tablecloths while devouring mounds of crisp, succulent shrimp, oysters, fish, clams, crabs and french-fried potatoes. They munch on hush-puppies and cole slaw and watch fishermen hang their nets, the same nets which just a few hours earlier hauled their fare from the sea, along the creek banks.

There is nothing fancy about Calabash. Indeed, there may be some unaccustomed to such quaintness who would claim that the business of unpretentiousness is carried a bit too far.

Calabash was first known as Pea Landing for the peanuts which grew in abundance in the rich farmlands of Brunswick County. Later, the settlement turned to the sea, and the name was changed to Calabash, the name for an Indian gourd, around 1873.

At that time, Calabash was one of the few places along that part of the Carolina coast where oysters could be harvested year-round. The first Calabash "restaurant" was probably a couple of empty barrels turned upside down around a tub full of steaming oysters. C. R. Coleman, who opened the town's first actual eating establishment about three decades ago, got into the business because many people who came to buy fresh seafood from his fish house insisted that their food be prepared on the spot.

Encouraged by Coleman's success, other families in the community built restaurants of their own. Soon, names like "Ella's Cafe," "Ivey High's," "Calabash Oyster Roast" and "Thomas' Restaurant" stared back at infrequent travelers from hand-painted signs.

Things have changed at Calabash, but just a little. The restaurants are considerably more modern, the signs are now in neon, and the traffic is not quite so infrequent, especially on a warm night in July.

But the reason for people traveling so far to get there is still the same.

DOG WENT FOR PHONE

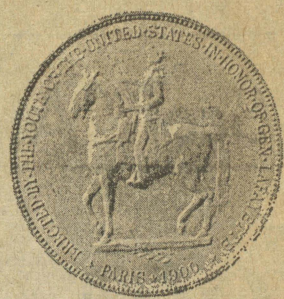
LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — Using the telephone is quite an experience at the home of Dr. Glenwood Creech.

The kitchen phone is hidden in the pantry. There's another in a clothes closet, and to use the one in the basement, you have to stand on a box.

Creech made the changes because his fox terrier becomes infuriated every time a phone rings.

He chews insulation off the wires and often snaps them in half.

After making repairs 10 different times, the telephone company notified Creech he would have to pay for them himself.



LaFAYETTE DOLLAR

Paris who will have charge of the monument, and the sculptor's work has to be changed in any and every detail until it meets the approval of this Committee of Frenchmen. When this point is arrived at the Department will be furnished with photographs of the approved work and we are to proceed with the coin. . . . When we will be furnished with the design for the sketch is a problem — to me it looks as if it might be sometime in 1900."

The Committee of Frenchmen acted with more dispatch than anticipated.

On June 20, Barber

forwarded to Roberts the ultimate designs for the coin. These were approved on July 1, and soon afterwards the engraver began work on the dies.

Date Debated

But controversy again reared its head. There was the matter of the date. The Lafayette Commission wished the coins dated 1900 but delivered immediately. Secretary of the Treasury Gage insisted on a compliance with the law.

The result? The first Lafayette dollar was struck on December 14, the centennial of Washington's death,

Political Turmoil Again Shatters Peace In The Dominican Republic

By ROBERT BERRELEZ

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic (AP) — After a three-year outbreak of peace, political turmoil is coming back to this restless Caribbean republic.

The battle lines are being drawn for next year's presidential elections. Coffee shops, bars, street corners and political centers are abuzz with speculation about candidates and military plots.

The focal point of pre-election agitation is a pending decision by President Joaquin Balaguer on whether he'll seek re-election.

A consensus here is that his choice will decisively influence future political developments in this country, still quaking from the effects of the 1965 civil war.

There's a nearly instinctive suspicion of "continuismo"—continuation in office—among many Dominicans fearful of a return of the despotic tyranny they suffered for 31 years. There are also many different and influential Dominicans who privately believe the country needs a dictator to push ahead.

"A historian like Dr. Balaguer should be aware," says opposition Senator Jotin Cury, "that attempts at re-election in the Dominican Republic have historically resulted in dictatorship or death."

Backed by substantial U.S. aid—some \$100 million in three years—Balaguer has brought a measure of political stability and economic confidence to the country since he became president in mid-1966.

At short range, the economy looks promising. Private and public construction is booming. An impressive low-cost housing scheme has dramatically changed Santo Domingo's once shabby aspect. An upswing in foreign investment this year is expected to more than offset the nearly endemic trade deficit. Still, economic growth has lurched barely ahead of the 3.6 per cent annual birth rate.

Balaguer's performance as elected president has not fully erased the image of him as a long-time servant of Rafael Trujillo. He served the assassinated dictator as diplomat, minister and as the nominal president. This and the return to political eminence of other Trujillo collaborators in the present administration have nourished suspicion of the regime's ultimate designs even among those who voted Balaguer into the presidency.

The political opposition says the government's heavy outlay for prestige programs—six-lane boulevards, statuary, new government buildings—is a "votebuying" scheme.

The president is sampling public opinion to decide what he'll do. Every weekend he takes off on rural junkets that have every earmark of a re-election campaign. The prevailing view is that Balaguer will opt for another term and that this may set stage for another round of Dominican-style violence.

There are strong indications that Balaguer's candidacy would polarize most opposition forces, including

but the issue (38,000) was not distributed until January 1901.

Immediately, the critics were caustic. Comparing Barber's portraits with those by Du Vivier and Caunois, they called Barber a "commercial medallist of the Mint." His head of Washington was "amateurish," the development of the chin, neck and forehead "poor," while the eye and mouth had a "wizened look." LaFayette appeared "cowling," obviously protesting his "subordinate position" and the "amorphous rendering of his neck."

Today critics are no longer cruel. Kind time has effaced the petty vices rooted in egotism. The Lafayette coin is regarded as a masterpiece of the engraver's skill. Washington's face demonstrates his "typical, tight-reined emotions; Lafayette's shows "sensitivity and humor."

The famous coin is shown by proud owners at every gathering of coin hobbyists. Its value and its sheen bring a gleam to the eye and make collectors shine at coin trading.

Ex-President Bosch, titular leader of the Revolutionary party, now lives in Spain. He has so persistently proclaimed his disbelief in Western-style democracy and elections that he seems to be out of the presidential picture next year.

Prospects are that his party, once the country's largest, will boycott the elections. Disembowered by internal strife and virtually leaderless, the party claims political persecution and repression rule out the possibility of truly free elections. Armed forces leaders have said privately they are pledged — since the 1965 revolt—to keep the Bosch party out of power. It engineered the revolution from abroad in retaliation for the army's overthrow of Bosch in 1953.

Four years after the civil war ended, a vengeful death-feud continues between opposing sides. Civilians and police have been slain mysteriously. The Bosch party claims scores of its rank and file have disappeared.

Members of the Roman Catholic clergy have charged violation of human rights by the government. Balaguer has spoken of "uncontrollable forces" at work, without identifying them.

Rightly or wrongly, many Dominicans have interpreted this as an allusion to the armed forces, unquestionably the real bosses.

The military establishment is viewed by most Dominicans as a supranational entity that ultimately decides who'll govern the country.

By MARGARET McMAHAN

The Lafayette silver dollar is called "the most popular coin in the Fayetteville area." Yet few people know that it was created under controversy.

The now-scarce silver circle, the first commemorative coin of one dollar denomination, and the first authorized United States coin to bear a portrait of one of our presidents, was one of America's contributions to the 1900 Paris Exposition. Another contribution, Paul Bartlett's Lafayette equestrian statue, was a bone of contention in the coin's creation.

Designed by Charles E. Barber, the Lafayette dollar illustrates the argument often attendant upon the making of artistic objects where are combined the creative talents of more than one individual and proves the point that human nature will out.

The coin was authorized on March 3, 1899, and soon became a priority project at the Mint. To obviate the usual preliminaries, Barber himself assumed full responsibility for the issue. Understanding that the Lafayette Memorial Commission desired a view of the monument for one side of the coin, he requested of the director of the Mint a drawing of the monument.

Several Sketches
The meticulous mint engraver submitted several sketches for approval. One of these, done at the request of Robert J. Thompson, included a prayer. Barber was quick to express himself on this point: "I do not think it's a suitable subject for a coin and would be sorry to see it used as we could lay no claim to beauty or originality."

The assertive "Mr. Thompson" (presumably a member of the commission), wished this special coin to be larger than the usual. The mint engraver had thoughts on this score and vehemently expressed them to the director: "... Any increase in the diameter and consequent decrease in the thickness of the coin would vastly increase the difficulty in coining the piece, and, in fact, would be an experiment. . . . We find the size of the dollar about as far as we can go with the weight of metal, and I very much fear that with an increase of area and less body of metal to move, we would find it impossible to obtain impressions from the dies — especially if you select the design having two heads, the one lying over the other, which will of itself make it a difficult design to coin, as it increases the relief."

New Problem
Now a new question arose. Would the monument be a single figure or equestrian? Pros and cons flew thick and fast between those who would make the coin and those who were empowered to command its making. Barber, hoping to satisfy the "ignorant Commissioners," submitted sketches showing the famous Frenchman standing alone and mounted.

In the meantime, Mint

director Roberts approved the sketch showing the conjoined heads for the obverse, and, without consulting the Lafayette Memorial Commission, leaked an announcement which was immediately published in the American Journal of Numismatics.

In a letter to the director on May 23 Barber named the prototypes he intended to use for the design:

"Sir: In preparing the dies for the Lafayette dollar I propose for the head of Washington to make the dies from Houdon's head of Washington and also the head on the medal, Washington Before Boston, by Du Vivier. For the Lafayette head I have a French medal engraved by Caunois in the year 1824. It is a very fine specimen of the medallist art and therefore I have no doubt it is a good portrait."

Yorktown Medal

Did Barber work from the Du Vivier and Caunois Medals? — It is not clear. However, it seems fairly certain that he consulted the Centennial of Yorktown medal (possibly copied from both of the above), since the juxtaposition of heads on the latter is almost identical to that on the coin.

If Director Roberts was satisfied with the design, the Lafayette Commission was less than certain. Its president, Mr. Peck, was fault-finding and submitted another sketch (design).

Barber wrote his displeasure to Roberts — "I have examined the sketch suggested by Mr. Peck for the Lafayette Dollar and regret that I am unable to find anything in it to recommend."

The non-plussed director of the mint now instructed Barber to meet Peck, president of the Lafayette Memorial Commission and plead his case.

Barber's powers of persuasion were apparently effective, for on June 16 he was writing Roberts: "I think we will hear no more of the Lafayette prayer. I am of the opinion that Mr. Peck at last sees that the space on a dollar available for decoration is limited, and therefore something must be omitted, and as it is the desire of the committee to have the monument displayed, the prayer will have to find some other place."

If president Peck was pleased, the commission was not. It now requested of Barber other designs with changes. On one point they were decided. It seemed best to show on the reverse the equestrian statue only, leaving pedestal and everything else out.

Paris Committee

The harassed Barber, awaiting photograph from the sculptor, in order to proceed, now wailed in writing to Roberts: "We might suppose we were approaching a time when we might proceed with the dies, but I cannot even guess when that time will come. I learned that the work of the sculptor must be submitted to a committee in

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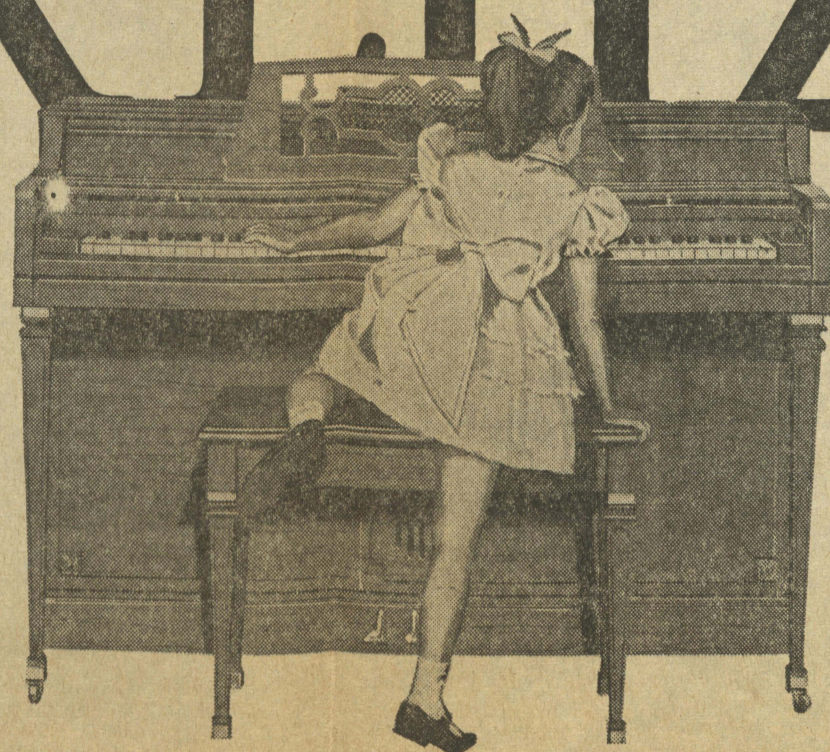
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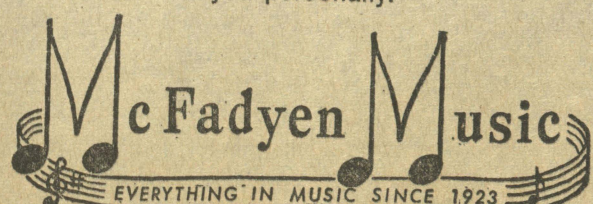
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New Jersey's Pineys Scoff At Progress

Forest Primeval At Core Of Megalopolis

EDITOR'S NOTE—The Barrens are filled with the sounds and scents of nature. It's an idyllic forest land of quiet and cranberries. Ironically, it is in the middle of America's largest urban area, the huge megalopolis of the Northeast, stretching from Boston to Washington. Here, in the Pine Barrens of New Jersey, they fight to be left alone.

HOG WALLOW, N.J. (AP)—At the core of one of the world's greatest urban areas stands a barren bastion against progress, a vast island of forest almost within hailing distance of a quarter of America's population.

It is the New Jersey Pine Barrens, a thousand square miles of almost empty greenery in the northeast American megalopolis which stretches from Boston through New York and Philadelphia to Baltimore and Washington.

Surrounded by a fantastically productive industrial complex, many people in the Barrens still live off the forest land, culling berries and poaching deer.

In an area beset by offensive odors, the Pines have a clear, cold atmosphere, scented by pines and wild flowers. Here, the sibilant whisper of the wind stresses the silence. With no one to listen, the birds hardly bother singing.

At the center point on a line from Boston to Richmond, the axis of the "Supercity" lies Hog Wallow, primitive and isolated.

Hog Wallow is barely 35 miles from Philadelphia and Trenton, less than 60 miles from New York. But its distance from the cities can't really be measured in space.

It is a community of about 20, where residents make their living by culling cranberries. Some have what they call "electric." Others don't miss it. There is a paved highway in the vicinity.

The town's name indicates the habit of local swine that become uncomfortable in summer heat.

The most unusual fact about Hog Wallow is that in Pine Barren country it's not unusual at all.

Electricity

True, most of those who live in the Barrens can get electricity if they want it. As one woman said, "It just ain't true we don't have electric around here. I don't know nobody who don't have electric, except maybe a few."

The first paved road came through in 1934. More have been built since. But most roads are two dirt ruts, sometimes the passage left from colonial stage routes.

People in the Pines have television and a choice of newspapers. There are general stores; and one city—Chatsworth—has a modern fire engine.

But 700,000 acres of forest

acts as a buffer to nearby "civilization." The people in the Barrens lead lives hardly related to the urban America that surrounds them, and their values are distant from the competitive materialism of the city.

Called Pineys

Pine residents, with clear pride, call themselves Pineys—but they resent hearing outsiders address them that way. Many are distrustful of strangers, and knocking on a Piney's door more often than not brings only the sound of a bolt being thrown into place.

"How do you do," a visitor says to a lazing man.

"Uh-huh."
"You have time to talk for a few minutes?"

"Nope."

"Oh. Are you busy?"

"Nope."

And the lazy clam returns.

"I like it here," a Piney says. "It's quiet. Nobody bothers you."

In the state where population density is 800 people per square mile, the Barrens have five to a square mile. Pineys value their ability to "get away from everyone," and, in fact, the Pines have for those who had to get away.

Hideouts

During the Revolutionary War, many Tories escaped fervid neighbors by losing themselves in the Pines. Hessian deserters from the British army sought the Pine forest, as did Quakers ostracized because they fought with the Continental army.

A few blacks escaped slavery in the Pines and the area was a hideout for some smugglers and pirates.

Today's Pineys retreat from the urban civilization that seems to have overpowered everything but the Pines.

There are four state forests in the Pinelands, covering about a quarter of the total Barrens area. The test is defined by a sandy topsoil, repellent to farmers, and a barrier of forest that kept out transportation and industry.

Wharton Tract

The largest of the state lands is the Wharton Tract, 100,000 acres ranging over the intersection of the New Jersey Turnpike and the Atlantic City Expressway. Joseph Wharton—a Philadelphia industrialist and benefactor of the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania—bought the land before the turn of the century. He planned to transport water from the Pines and sell it in Philadelphia, but New Jersey's legislature foiled his plan with a law forbidding the sale of Jersey water outside the state. The land was finally acquired by New Jersey in 1955.

Even today, the water of the Barrens may invite the city to violate Pineland isolation. The Pines cover an underground lake so huge that, by itself, it could satisfy the annual water needs of New York City without being diminished. The yearly runoff of ground water into the Atlantic Ocean is 500 billion gallons.

On the whole, Pineys oppose any plans that would effectively incorporate the forest into the city. The Pineys diffidence toward city folk is inbred, in part because of their heritage of escape and in part because of a gothic Pineland folklore current outside the Pines since 1913.

In that year, Elizabeth Kite, a psychologist, wrote a book about the most isolated and deprived of the Pineys. She described children who lived in pigsties and adults who married and remarried with abandon, sometimes taking on kin.

As a result, curiosity-seekers appeared, looking for "Pineys" who inhabited caves and beguiled the daylight hours with incest.

The legends have persisted and Pineys remain defensive toward outsiders who find it remarkable, for example, that some Pine-families actually do live in clans. One town for instance, is populated by a store owner, his father, two uncles, two first cousins, two second cousins, a third and two fourth cousins. There are two other neighbors, and one of them is moving.

No Riots

"City living is no good," says one man explaining the preference for Pinelands. "We won't worry about no riots or nothing. I keep my yard nice, and I work a small garden. Between the two, they keep me busy."

A 17-year-old boy yet undecided whether to seek modern civilization or remain in the Pines, says, "Camden? That's pretty nice, ain't it? Except it's too close together. Houses are crowded, ain't they?"

One girl says she wants to

stay in the Pines to hunt (bow and arrow) and ride. A young man says he wouldn't move to the city, and when asked, doesn't he like the city, answers: "Does anybody?"

Another Piney observes: "Well, it's just great to see such a big piece of land without a restaurant or motel sign sticking up somewhere."

Area Housing

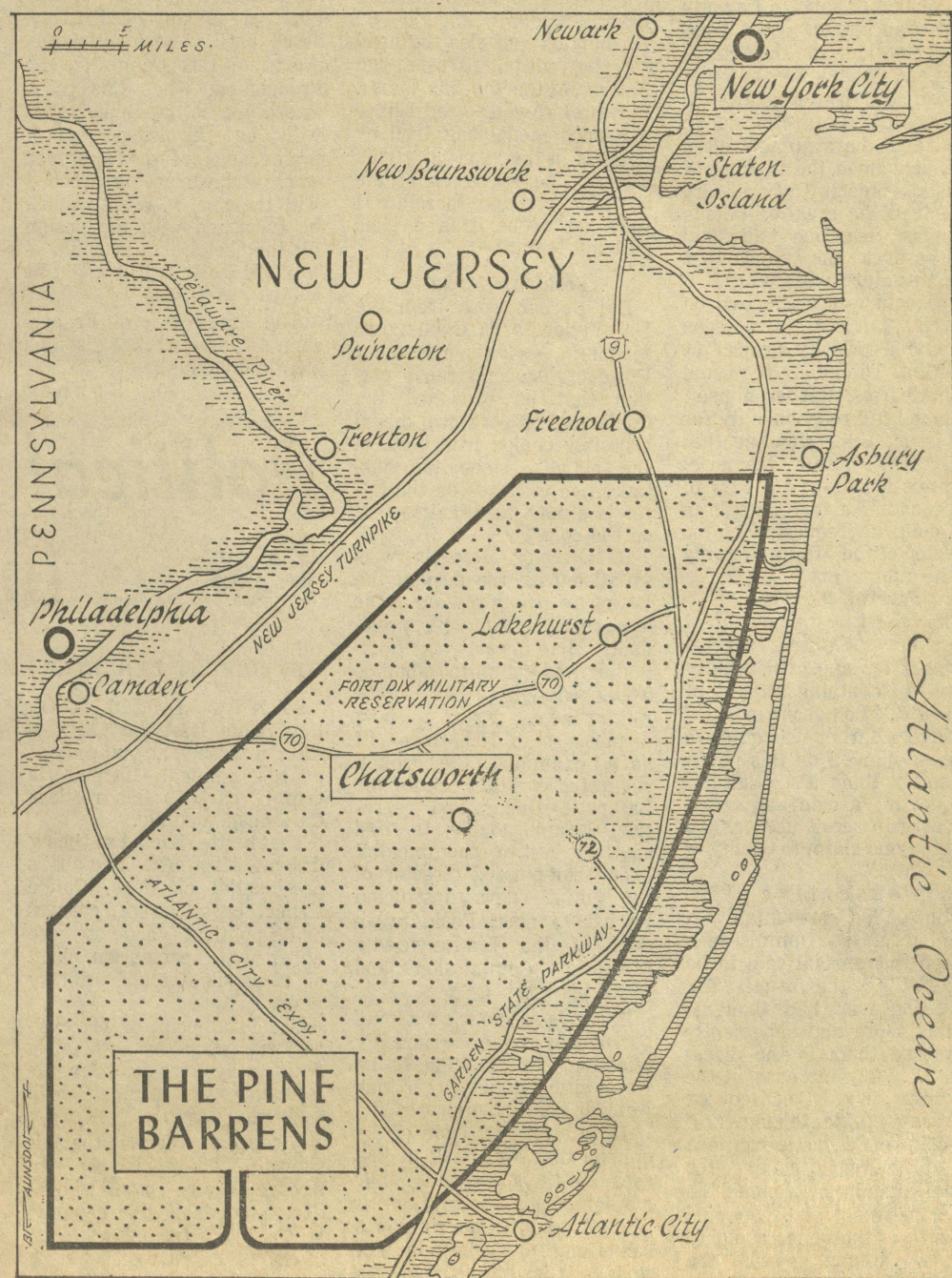
By city standards, the housing in the Pines is unattractive and hardly adequate. Quite reasonably, though, Pineys assume their taxes would go up if they brightened their surroundings.

Some of the early Pine iron foundries are being renovated now, partly to put an attractive face on Pine country living. The renovations have a Disneyland cuteness, making them more appealing to tourists than real Pine life would be.

The city adherents of the idyllic Pine legend can't really understand Pine values, nor for the most part can they be expected to feel profound alarm at the city's schemes for dealing with the Barrens.

The cause for greatest alarm is a proposed jetport in the Pinelands that would relieve the overflow air traffic of the New York metropolitan area. Although officials of the Port of New York Authority are opposed to a South Jersey site for the new airport, New Jersey's government seems determined to build one there.

For people in the Pines, it would seem to be a windfall. Land values would certainly rise, with commerce clustering around the huge terminal. But most Pineys don't want any part of it. They didn't come to the Barrens to get rich; if anything, they're here to avoid money—and to be let alone.



STAGE ROUTE—Though the first paved road came to Pine Barrens, N.J., in 1934, most of the roads there today are still only dirt tracks, some left from colonial stage routes.



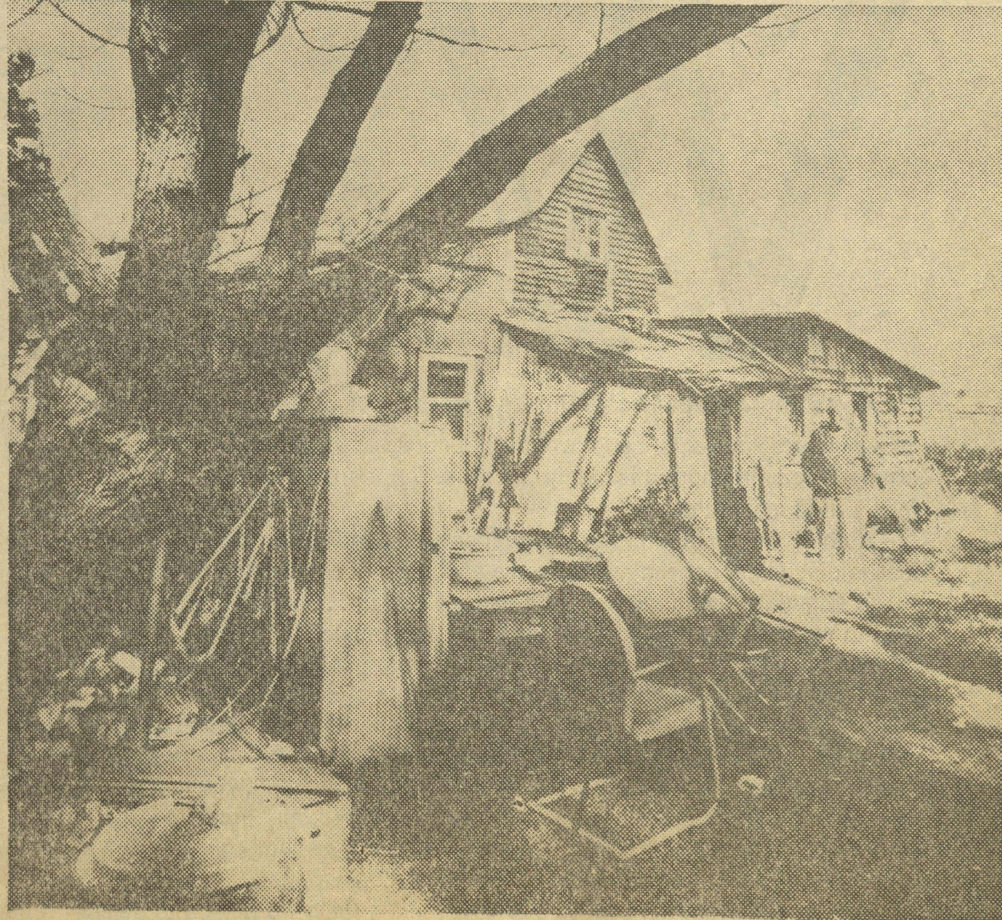
CLAN SOCIETY—Saturday night at Hedger House, Pine Barrens, N.J., is a center of social life. The inhabitants of the area are not only known to each other, they are often related.

Most are descendants of those who fled to the Pines in the 18th century to escape war or persecution. A few still come to escape modern social pressures.



CRANBERRY BOG—The people of Pine Barrens, N.J., gather cranberries from one of the area's bogs. Berries are one of the

very few economically significant products of this vast tract of empty land. (AP Newsfeatures photo)



PINEY CELEBRITY—Fred Brown lives in Hog Wallow, Pine Barrens, N.J., in a dilapidated hut, with no electricity. He is the most famous of

the few inhabitants of the forest-bound little-known area. (AP Newsfeatures photo)

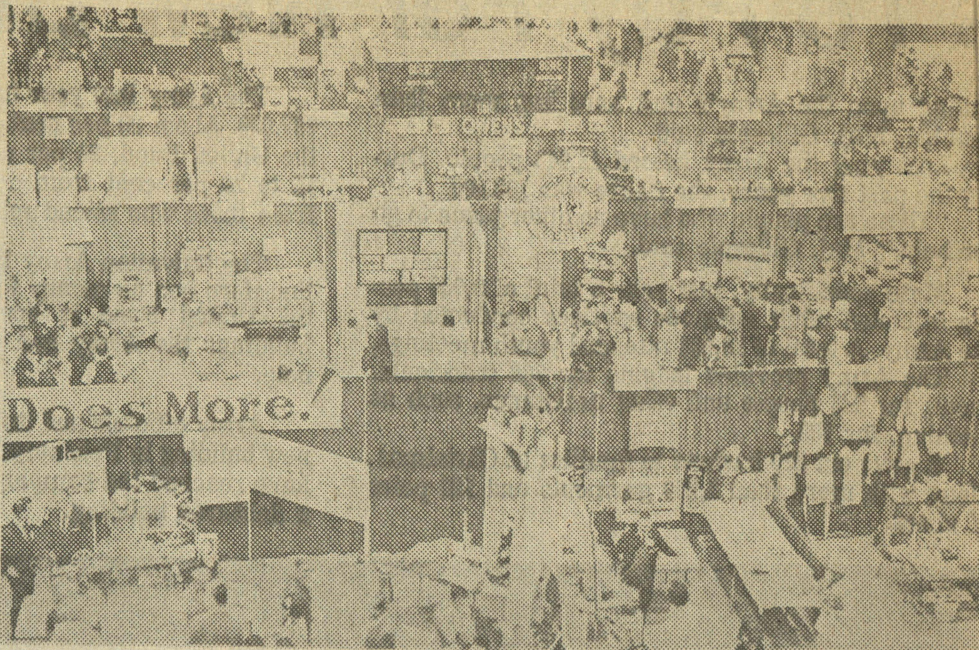
Local Club Planning Annual Trade Fair For Exhibit Hall In March

By JOYCE SANFORD
EXPO '69 chairman, Mrs. E. M. Postlethwait, today announced plans are being finalized for the Fayetteville Women's Club trade fair, to be held March 15 and 16 at the Cumberland County Exhibit Hall.

EXPO '69 promises to be the most interesting and exciting trade fair as well as the largest trade fair in the Carolinas' this year, due to the response from merchants and manufacturers, as well as those who wish to further the growth, development and progress of art and nature in the Fayetteville area, she said.

True to its name, the trade fair will consist of booths featuring merchandise and products of local merchants and nationally owned companies. Displays will include home building, boats, decorating, fashions, mobile homes, motorcycles, government, home furnishings, music, camping equipment, schools, machines, books, sports, finance, groups, crafts, gardening, implements, art, travel, cosmetics, and much more of universal interest. All merchandise will be sold at the trade fair or orders will be taken.

In addition to exhibits showing commerce and culture, there will be entertainment attractions provided by talented performers, table displays will be shown for wedding receptions, buffets, patio entertaining, and children's parties. Also of interest will be a handicraft display of manual art such as ceramics and wood carving. Model gardens and fresh floral arrangements will add natural beauty and a reminder of spring season.



LAST YEAR'S FAIR — Scene shows some of the exhibits at last year's Trade Fair and some of the thousands of people who attended the show.

Coordinating plans for the Contemporary Art Festival being held in conjunction with EXPO '69 is Mrs. John A. Stewman, Fine Arts Department chairman, and Mrs. Sam Hutaff, division chairman. The preliminary showing will be open to the public at the First Citizens Bank Building, March 4 and 5. On March 15 and 16, the winners and all honorable mentions will be announced and exhibited at the Woman's Club EXPO '69, and monetary and gift awards will be presented. A certificate of participation will be presented to all art exhibitors.

Due to the enthusiasm of the crowds attending EXPO last year, the exhibitors requested a two-day show:

Saturday, March 15, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and Sunday, March 16, 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Months of thought and preparation have gone into plans for EXPO '69 and Woman's Club members are still canvassing the area selling rental space in the Exhibit Hall and advertising space in a directory which will be available at the fair.

Special assistance has been given the trade fair by Mrs. C. Wallace Jackson, Woman's Club president, Mrs. George A. Levi, Mrs. L. L. McDaniel, and Mrs. Monroe Evans.

Also Mrs. R. C. Butler, Mrs. Hubert Batten, Mrs. E. S. Boshier, Mrs. Marsden de Rosset, Mrs. L. B. Floyd, Mrs. Livingston P. French,

Mrs. Vernon Herbert, Mrs. Ben Huske, III, Mrs. Julian Hutaff, Mrs. Sam Hutaff, Mrs. J. W. Johnson, Mrs. J. D. Jones, Mrs. R. F. Kelly, Mrs. Ralph Kingsbury, Mrs. John J. Lampros, Mrs. Bruce Langdon, Mrs. Robert Lapke, Mrs. James Masouras, Miss Katharine McMillan, Mrs. H. M. McKethan, Mrs. L. Dean Minges, Mrs. Harman Smith, Mrs. J. Wick Smith, Mrs. John A. Stewman, Jr., Mrs. J. O. Tally, Jr., Mrs. J. H. Taylor, Jr., Mrs. James Trew, Mrs. A. P. Weaver, Mrs. James Webster, Mrs. Al Wheatley, Mrs. V. R. White, Mrs. Ted Leeper, Mrs. George Carr, Mrs. Assad Meymandi, Mrs. Harry C. Fields, Mrs. Harlan Duenow, and Mrs. Samuel Spencer Sanford.

Change Americans On The Move

(Continued from Page 1D)

certain kind of structure — a certain kind of behavior, what could this population be expected to become in its genetic variation? The computer digested the work of almost a decade in a matter of seconds. The results were amazingly similar to Mukai's fly population when analyzed. Thus, Mukai's theories now offer a new way of looking at all the factors that led to the establishment and maintenance of genetic variations in population.

Dr. Lawrence Mettler, a colleague, appraised Mukai's findings as being "extremely important to all scientists working in the field of population genetics. We now know more than ever before. His discoveries will allow geneticists to broaden their horizons in their search for the secrets of life, itself. They have already," Mettler concluded, "been instrumental in convincing the world's nuclear powers that there must be limitations on testing."

To answer questions posed at the outset, the modest professor agrees that his accomplishments do:

(1) provide a basis for evaluating the effects of radiation on human population, (2) provide a basis for the improvement of plants and animals, and (3) confirm the fact that the hereditary make-up of human beings is changing faster than heretofore recognized because of changes in genes.

TOURISM DRIVE SET

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP) — Gov. Louie B. Nunn has launched a drive to attract private tourism enterprises to Kentucky.

He has set a goal of \$600 million a year for income resulting from the tourism industry in the state.

(Continued from Page 1D)

University's School of Business.

At Home Feeling

"Roots now cut across geographic lines. A man finds his roots in his culture, his interests, his profession, his company. There are all kinds of senses of home or senses of place. The feeling of being 'at home' is the feeling of being comfortable, at ease. I can find another sociologist on the West Coast, for instance and at once we're 'at home' with each other. Our culture is becoming a national culture."

This mobility, along with mass communications, is in a sense another phase of America's continuing tradition as a melting pot.

A Brooklyn boy moves into a small town and brings a little of the mores of the crowded Northeast with him; a Southerner sprinkles bits of his culture in Boston, and soon the suburbs in the East, the North, the South and the West become very much alike.

Hendersonville, N.C., a Biblebelt town of 7,000 set in the Smoky Mountains, is a good example. For over a decade two major companies have been transferring families in and out of the North Carolina resort area. These people, from all over the country, have bought cars from the men and women who have lived in Hendersonville all their lives, joined their churches and played golf with them at the country club.

Package Store

It is still a town where you cannot buy an over-the-counter drink, but now there's a package store in town. It's still a good idea to sound out a neighbor before inviting him over for a cocktail, but as DeVault put it:

"Prior to 1956 there were damn few cocktail parties in Hendersonville, but now there are quite a few and a lot of the locals go to them and join in."

It is now less of a social faux pas to be seen mowing the grass on Sunday, a strict day of rest and prayer in an area with more than 50 Baptist-affiliated churches, and the school system is said to have been upgraded by the influx of new people.

A town with both Southern and mountain culture, its attitude toward race probably

has been changed by the many points of view brought in. DeVault says it has.

"You can walk out there on that floor and still find people who think Negroes are the lowest form of mammals on the earth. But there's not many now. That's because of mobility," he said.

New Development

Donald Dickerman, who does some recruiting for General Electric, says the national culture and the ability to easily transfer a New American into any section of the country is relatively new.

"Ten years ago, you couldn't begin to send a Boston-bred guy down into Louisiana. They didn't speak the same language. Now there is no problem," said Dickerman, a New Yorker whose oldest son is developing a Southern twang.

Although the adults' move is eased by this national culture, what of the children, whose touchstone or feeling of home could be the security blanket that goes with them or a favorite hiding place that is left behind forever?

One youngster watched the packers nonchalantly until they took the waffle iron down from the wall. Then he burst into a torrent of tears. Somehow, the waffle iron seemed to be important.

Another boy, whose family made a move when he was 2 years old, simply stopped talking afterwards. For six

months he would only say "Mommy" and "Daddy."

Child Affected

Another child "forgot" how to read after a move. A psychiatrist said the uprooting had caused him to lose his trust in relations with adults.

What these isolated reactions mean are open to conjecture. Perhaps moving caused the later behavior in the children; maybe it would be exactly the same if the families had stayed in the same house since the children's births.

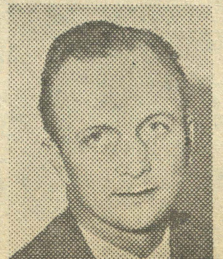
"Nobody knows who suffers or how much," said Herbert J. Gans, author of "The Levittowners," a book that looks closely at the very mobile population in a New Jersey suburb. Gans believes the attitude of the parents strongly influences the child's reaction to the move.

"If the parents are enthusiastic about the move, particularly if they view it as a real promotion and a good thing for the family, it is less likely to be chaotic for the child," he said.

For the children who are hurt by the uprooting there are millions who make the moves with no outward signs and others who make it with an obviously good effect, like the child who escapes an unfortunate nickname.

The high school pupil, with strong attachments to the football team, the class play and a special set of friends, seems to suffer the most, at least outwardly, by family moving.

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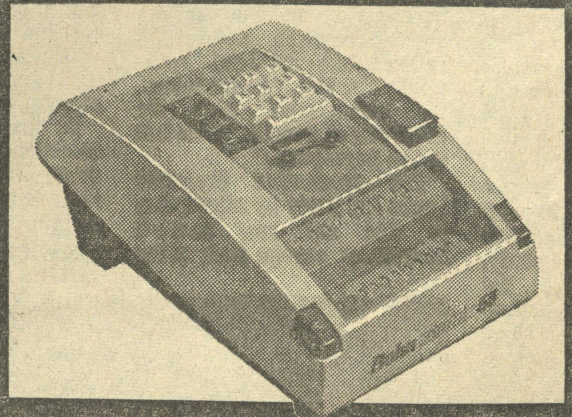
Bah, Bah

NEW YORK (UPI)—Since the start of a dial-a-poem promotion here, another business with a similar telephone number has received scores of telephone calls.

One peeved switchboard operator, after answering a number of calls from people wanting to hear the day's poem, responded to a young caller:

"Bah, bah, black sheep, 'Have you any wool?' 'Yessir, yessir, 'Three bags full.' Then she hung up."

A moment later, the young man called again and asked, "Can't you do any better than that."

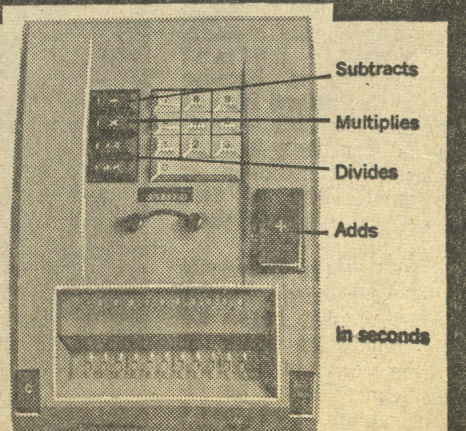


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How Are Coins Made And Graded?

By MARGARET McMAHAN

Coin collecting is a fascinating and satisfying hobby which appeals to people from every possible background. And their reasons are various. Yet two questions are asked by all — How are coins made? How are they graded?

The first — going back to the beginnings of one's interests — is natural. The second logically follows, for without knowing the physical origin of coinage, one could not understand its characteristics or its usages.

The first coins were made in Greece (the hub of the world for centuries), hammered out by hand, one by one. The rough coin blank was held between two dies with a pair of tongs. A mallet blow to the upper die made the impression. For hundreds of years this hit-and-miss method was the only one used. Nowadays collectors marvel that the superbly artistic coins of ancient Syracuse or Imperial Rome could have emerged from so crude a process.

Machine Invented
A dozen centuries later a coin-making piece of machinery called the screw-press was invented and, although it was much more efficient, it met with stubborn resistance. In Italy it was used during the Renaissance in striking metals. France and



COIN GRADES, from left to right, are BU, brilliant uncirculated; XF, extremely fine; VF, very fine; F, fine; VG, very good; and G, good.

Germany, too, used it during the 16th century.

England's efforts to utilize the machine proved unfortunate for both the method and the man who employed it. Queen Elizabeth I appointed a Frenchman (Mestrell) to mint money by the new process. Soon after, Mestrell was hanged, supposedly, for counterfeiting.

Research reveals the real reason. English money-makers feared the machine would replace them and they fought it. Money made with the screw-press did not circulate in England in large quantities until the reign of Charles I.

Actually, the screw-press was simply a mechanized version of the old hammer technique. Money produced from it was called milled money, either because of the water mills used to supply

power for the machinery or because of the mills used to roll the ingots.

The machinery in today's mints is relatively compact for the work it performs. Speed and efficiency are key words in the whole coining process.

Metal Alloys

Once gold, silver, copper, zinc, and tin were used to make coins. Nowadays, alloys of these metals serve the purpose. These are stronger and last longer than unmixed metals.

What goes on in a modern mint? First, the alloy is prepared by melting the metal in an electric furnace. For making pennies, an alloy of 950 parts copper to 50 parts zinc is used. For silver, the ratio was 900 parts silver to 100 parts copper. (Silver is now being banned by the U.S. Coinage Commission. Silver dollars are no longer made; smaller circlets have less silver.) For nickel coins it's 250 parts nickel to 750 parts copper.

When the alloy is heat-treated, it is poured into molds where it hardens into thin bars of metal. It is then tested twice to guarantee correct metal content and weight. The thin metal bars are now sent to the pressing room where they grow even thinner. They emerge at last the exact thickness of the coins they are intended to form.

The long thin strips go next to the punch machine where coin blanks are hammered out

four at a time from each strip of metal). The coins-to-be are tempered in a furnace, permitted a swim in acid, and dried off, all by machine. To make them last longer their edges are reeded or milled.

Blanks Stamped

Now the blanks are ready to be stamped with a design. For U.S. coins these are made either by the mint or by artists who model large clay representations for consideration by the director of the mint and the Coinage Commission.

When a design is accepted, full-size copper electro-types of the plaster cast are made. The design is then reduced mechanically. An exact replica of the large design is cut on the end of a steel bar, called a hub. From the hub, dies are made. A machine impresses the design on both sides of a coin, two coins at a time. More than 165 coins can be stamped per minute.

The newly-minted coins are weighed, counted, and packed into bags for shipment to Federal Reserve banks. From the banks they start jingling in pockets or they come to rest quietly in a coin hobbyist's collection album.

Both kinds — the music-makers and the reposing circlets — are the best money-makers of any of the world's currency.

American silver coins are today of tremendous interest, chiefly because use of the metal has been curtailed. Especially intriguing and desirable are silver dollars. They are wide-view picture books of our past, beautiful works of art, eloquent storytellers. Who does not thrill at the sight of a silver dollar that bears an exquisite likeness of Liberty or Minerva, that commemorates one of the great events of our history?

Coin Grading

Grading now becomes a most important factor to consider, for a coin's condition plays a vital part in determining its value.

Shown is an American silver dollar known as the Liberty Head or Morgan type, manufactured from 1878 to 1921. The great mint engraver, George T. Morgan, once a pupil of Wyon in the Royal Mint in London, designed it. His initial "M" is found at the truncation of the neck, at the last curly trees. Considered an artistic masterpiece, it daily grows

more valuable because of its substance, its beauty, and its scarcity. If you find one minted in 1895 or 1903 (at New Orleans) it would make a nice down payment on a yacht.

Suppose you find one of these treasures in an abandoned house, in a box in a cellar or attic, in Grandma's button box, or at a coin show. How would you ascertain its value? The best way is to study quality standards which collectors have evolved in order to set prices. From these standards have come a vocabulary and a generally accepted terminology.

Determining Value

Returning to our 1878 Morgan silver dollar, here they are:

PROOF: Coins are especially struck for collectors on polished blanks with polished dies. They have beautifully detailed mirror-like surfaces and are the most perfect of all coins issued. They command premium prices. Only the Philadelphia Mint issues them.

UNCIRCULATED: Coins have a bright, new look. All details are sharp and untouched.

GEM UNCIRCULATED and BRILLIANT UNCIRCULATED indicate two higher-than-uncirculated conditions. At a recent coin show in Asheville a Morgan 1878 silver dollar in this condition brought 20 times its face value.

EXTREMELY FINE: Similar to uncirculated except that the highest points on the design show slight signs of wear or rubbing. Everything else is sharp and clear. Coins have some mint luster left. These bring from \$12.50 to \$15.

VERY FINE: Overall design is quite clear, but the coin begins to show definite signs of wear. Those bring from \$8 to \$10.

FINE: Rather worn, but every feature is discernable. Some detail is worn off, but there are no major nicks or scratches. Prices range from \$5 to \$7.

GOOD: Features are discernable, but worn smooth. This grade coin has been roughly used. It is usually sold at not much above face value.

Silver will shine at the Cape Fear Coin Clubs upcoming show. Perhaps there will be dollar discs showing the lovely Lady of Liberty designed by artist-engraver Morgan.

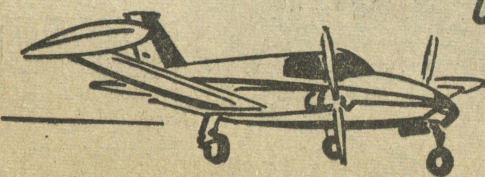
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SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1969

1D

Salvation Army Seeks Funds To Pay For New Building

By BILL WRIGHT

The Salvation Army is launching a \$150,000 fund-raising campaign to finish paying for its new building on Russell Street.

An initial campaign in 1965 raised \$200,000 for the project, thought at the time to be enough. Rising building costs since then, and replanning to provide for a larger need, pushed the cost of the building to \$350,000.

It has just been completed, and the Army has now moved in.

It is a striking edifice, of modern architecture yet functional in its simplicity.

It contains a chapel for the Army's spiritual and religious work, a regulation high school gymnasium

for youth activities, fellowship hall, administrative offices and eight classrooms.

The new building was undertaken when it became obvious that the old buildings in which the Army was housed had become inadequate for its growing program.

Maj. Henry Gillespie, head of the Fayetteville unit, pointed out that the program was not expanded merely for the sake of the program.

"We don't try to build a program," he said. "We try to meet a need."

People's Needs

"The job of the Army is people and the needs of people and meeting the needs of people," he said.

During the past 45 years the number of people

allied upon the Army's unit here has more than doubled, Maj. Gillespie said.

Last year the Army helped 42,843 people. During the past five years, the figure was 165,000.

"These are people who have no other place to go or help," Maj. Gillespie said.

More specifically, last year a total of 9,989 people attended adult religious services conducted by the Army. A total of 18,638 attended youth meetings.

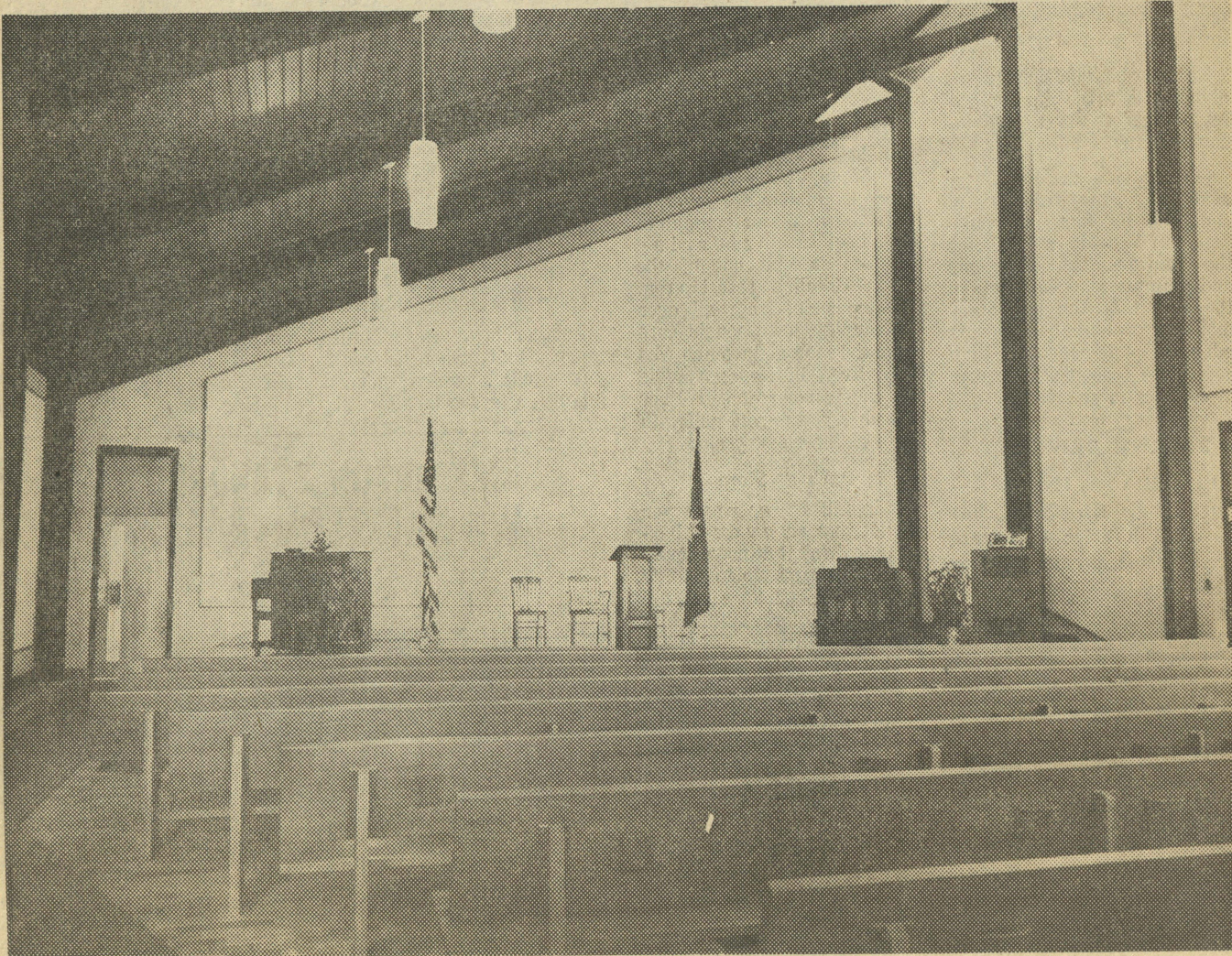
The Army provided lodging for 798 transients, meals for 933 people and other assistance, such as clothing, for 789.

It gave out 325 baskets to families at Christmas, along with more than 1,300 garments and 120 pairs of shoes.

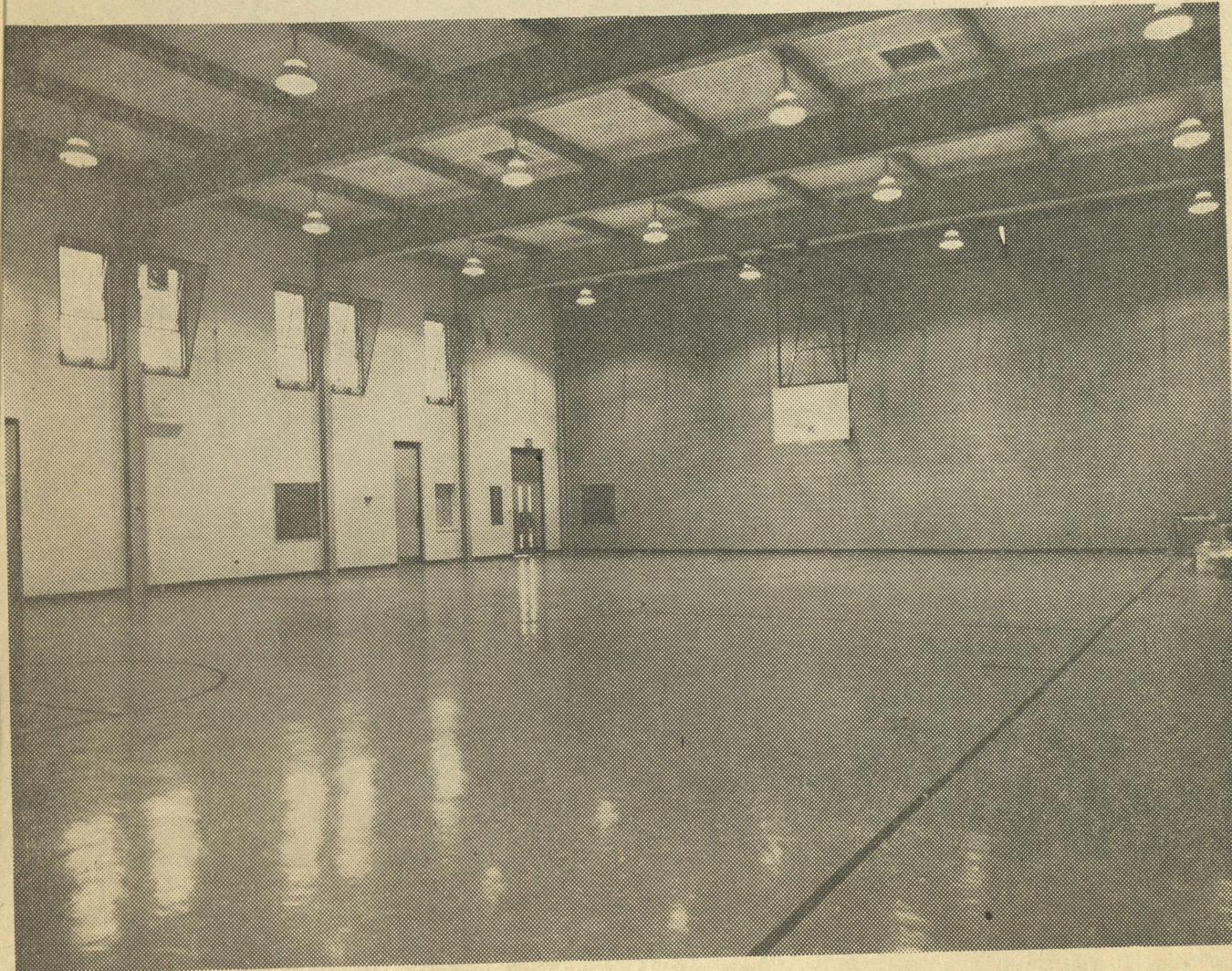
The Army last year had an operating budget of \$87,000. About 30 per cent of the budget is raised by the United Fund, 20 per cent from the Thrift Shop, 15 to 20 per cent from donations and about \$6,000 from those who attend religious services.

The Salvation Army is a non-profit agency and therefore has no money for buildings. Its help from the United Fund is operating money only. For buildings the Army can only go to the public for help.

Army officials and its board plan to dedicate the new building in February. They hope by that time to have reached the campaign goal, and dedicate it as a debt-free building.



THIS INTERIOR view shows the new chapel at the Salvation Army Center here.



FULL SIZE gymnasium is one of the outstanding features of the new Salvation Army building.

Hereditary Change Rapid Process, Scientist Finds

By CLAY WILLIAMS

Is the hereditary make-up of the human population changing at a faster rate than heretofore suspected?

What effect does radiation have on the human population?

Can plants and animals be bred to provide greater production and more acceptable qualities?

How does genes and over two million fruit flies fit into this success story?

These few questions have largely been answered by Dr. Terumi Mukai, associate professor of genetics at N. C. State University, in an exhaustive 10-year study of "how genetic variations are maintained in population."

For his accomplishments, Mukai has been honored as the outstanding geneticist in Japan by the Japanese Genetic Society. He was also one of 21 geneticists throughout the world to be selected to give an "invited lecture" before the International Congress of Genetics.

It is ironic that the 39-year-old scientist chose population genetics as his field of study. Three months before the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, Mukai — along with most of the city's younger population — was evacuated to the mountains 80 miles away. Two weeks after the holocaust, at the age of sixteen, he returned to witness total destruction.

Radiation Effects

"The effects of radiation were devastating," he said.

In his early years, Mukai wanted to be a plant breeder. He changed to animal breeding, however, because populations of animal life can be produced quicker — providing an opportunity to study the hereditary make-up of many generations of the species in a relatively short time.

Educated at the University of Wisconsin and Purdue University, Mukai began his genetic population study at the time of the world's greatest concern over the effects of atomic fall-out resulting from testing by the nuclear powers. There was considerable worry, too, concerning possible changes in genes as a result of prolonged exposure to X-Ray.

There were, of course, many basic questions concerning the hereditary make-up of populations that needed to be answered — questions that stood as stumbling blocks

to attempts of scientists to understand circumstances in everyday life that might tend to alter the genetical structure of individuals.

Desirable Traits

According to Mukai, differences in the species are what plant and animal breeders base their selective processes on. By selecting those that have desirable traits and eliminating the others, it is possible to make advances toward a species of the type desired.

At the same time, Mukai pointed out, it is possible to gain an understanding of the hereditary make-up of a species through natural — rather than artificial selection. "For this," he explained, "is also based upon the presence of genetic variations in the population."

The diminutive professor began his study by attempting to find out how much hereditary change took place

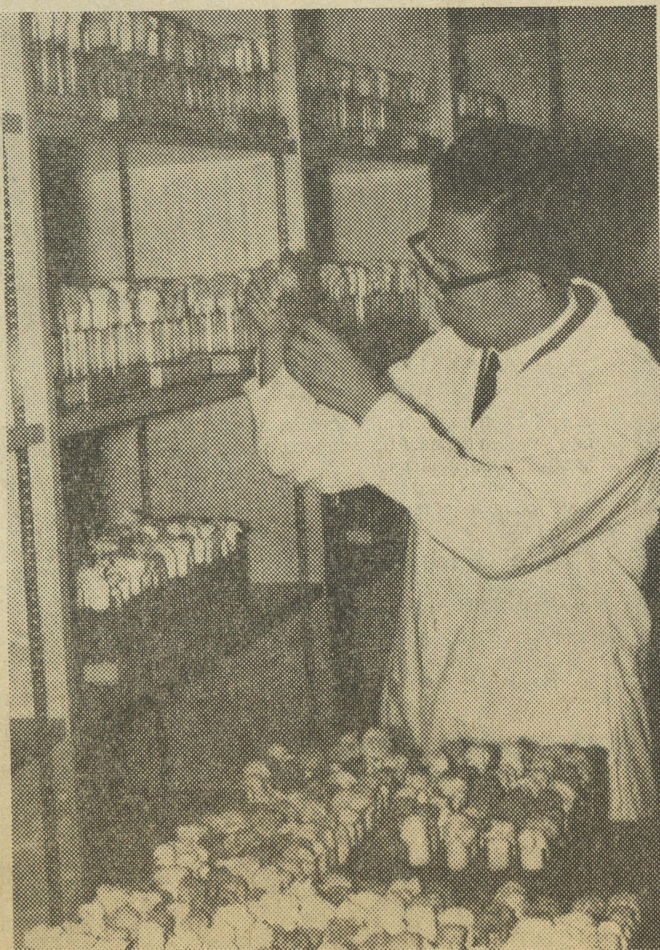
in a population over a generation. For the experiment, he chose the fruit fly because it is small, easy to raise and reproduces at a rapid clip (about every 10 days). He looked at over two million fruit flies — employing a special technique devised by him to determine the nature of change in genes (hereditary factors) which reduces their survival rate only slightly.

Rate Of Change

By comparing the fitness of those flies which revealed a change in genes with those that did not, Mukai arrived at a rate of change. It was then possible for him to conclude with reasonable certainty how the genetic difference is maintained in a population.

To test the theory, Mukai established a computer program (a model). If, he reasoned, the population has a certain rate of change — a

See CHANGE, Page 2D)



LAB WORK—Mukai inspects a vial of fly culture in his laboratory at N. C. State University.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Americans are on the move! At least 20 per cent of them are; they've moved every year for the last 20 years. What is it like for a family whose home is here one summer, there next fall? What is home to them? Here's a look at the "mobile" Americans.

By KAY BARTLETT
AP Newsfeatures Writer

Home, to millions and nowhere. Or anywhere. Or everywhere.

It is Chicago for a few years, then Tulsa, Okla., then San Francisco, then Louisville, Ky., then yet another suburb that somehow begins to look like the last.

It becomes the city where the promotion is offered by corporate headquarters, where the full professorship is available, where the opportunity looms larger.

It is sometimes just away, a place for another start.

To mobile America, home is no longer the place where the druggist asks how grandmother is, where the youngsters walk the same way to school for eight years, where fathers ask their teenage daughters if that young man who came to call is the son of an old classmate of his.

To the 20 per cent of Americans who have moved annually for the past 20 years, the estimated 41.5 million who moved in 1968 alone, and the half of the entire U.S. population that does not live in its native state, home is something else.

But to some, with a strong sense of roots in a city or even a piece of land, home never really changes no matter where they go.

N.C. Resident Take Ev DeVault, a General Electric executive who spent the first 17 years of his life on a farm southwest of Olathe, Kan. He left for the bigger opportunity and better life. He joined the transfer circuit of the giant corporation and home has been flexible: Schenectady, N.Y., Mattoon, Ill., Hendersonville, N.C., back to Schenectady and now he is back in Hendersonville.

But in a way, DeVault has never left the flatlands of his native Kansas. He still holds land and cattle there and "if I get a little restless and don't have enough business trips, I'll hop on a plane and go out and walk around among my cattle."

What this return does to DeVault's sense of identity, his sense of place, his feelings of roots is, of course, immeasurable. It is, in any case,

chance to associate with playmates with Midwest, Southern and Northern accents and attitudes; the opportunity to explore totally new woods, streets and garages, and maybe, even in a childlike way, the exhilaration of starting over again.

DeVault's sons are like tens of thousands of children whose parents are part of the very mobile population, the families like the John Brossarts who have moved six times in seven years with their five children, the Frank Allstons who have built four new houses in 14 years, or the Ronald Mathewsons who have lived in 12 different apartments and houses in eight years—most of them part of the corporate gypsy life.

These are the Americans who save the boxes the toasters and electric clocks come in so it will be easier to move; the families who might really want an A-frame house but don't buy it because it is not as resalable as a standard colonial, the people whose close friends in one city become just another name on the Christmas list after they move.

They take drivers' tests in half a dozen states, leave club memberships at midyear, transfer their children in and out of schools and scour new cities for baby sitters, pediatricians and dentists.

These super mobile people say those who move 150 miles at least once every five years make up a small percentage of the total population, maybe 6 or 7 per cent.

On the other extreme is that small band of Americans who live in the past tradition of birth, life and death in the same house. Their figure stands at 3 per cent of the nation.

More reflective of America's mass mobility are the middle figures, the figures that show that only 15 per cent of the population is content to remain in the same county for a lifetime; that the typical American family stays in the same house only 6½ years; that 87 per cent of Americans have made at least one move as adults, that of the 159 million Americans 5 years of age or over at the time of the last U.S. census in 1960, 47.3 per cent were living in a house different from the one they had occupied five years earlier.

Mobility is a day-to-day lifestyle as well in a nation founded by immigrants, expanded by pioneers pushing West and revolutionized by the move to the big city and industry.

It is a nation where over 200,000 persons are on airplanes at any given time; where more than 3.5 million miles of highway link city after city, where more than three million hotel and motel rooms, night after night, await the traveler.

What this mobility does to America, to her concept of family and fireplace, to her economy, to her politics, is at once apparent and at the same time difficult to gauge. Sociologists suggest the effect on the individual may not be as disruptive as it first might appear, that the white picket fence mystique is almost dead in a nation committed to wheels.

"A sense of home and a sense of place were tied up with America as a rural society, but we left the farm 50 years ago," says sociologist Fred Goldner of Columbia

(See AMERICANS, Page 2D)

For New And Better Jobs, Or A Fresh Start

American People On The Move

